

The Evening Star

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A NEW CAMPAIGN

Gen. Lawton Starts to Clear Out the Jungle.

DETAILS OF HIS PLANS SUPPRESSED

Filipinos Are Being Steadily Driven Back.

NINTH INFANTRY EXPECTED

MANILA, April 22, 7 p.m.—General Lawton took the field at daybreak today, with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the 3d Infantry, the 23d Infantry, and the 4th Cavalry and Gule's squadron, equipped in light marching order. This force started at 5 o'clock this morning over the Novales road, traversing the country previously cleared of rebels, but subsequently recaptured by them. It is to be presumed that General Lawton, by this movement, will outflank the enemy before joining General MacArthur north of Malolos.

The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novales at 8:15 a.m. The rebels opened fire on our troops, but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order and the Americans advancing along the rough roads about Novales. They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the jungle for two hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many of their arms and equipments unattended to take a brief rest in the shade, as the heat was overpowering.

The New Campaign.

The War Department today received a cablegram from Gen. Otis, at Manila, announcing the formation of a new flying squadron under command of Gen. Lawton and the initiation of a new campaign, which is expected to result in clearing out the jungle in the country north of Manila, four miles to the south of the mountain on the northeast and up to the termination of the railroad at Bulacan.

The text of the dispatch was not made public, but it is understood to agree closely with the account of the movements contained in the press dispatches from Manila. It is probable that the department refrained from publishing the plan of campaign as contemplated and described in Otis' dispatch to prevent adverse criticism in the press, and to keep the details of the campaign as secret as possible.

A good deal of resentment was expressed at such criticism passed by the newspapers upon Lawton's last campaign across the lake against Santa Cruz, which the department has persistently maintained to have been unjust, so that it may be that in this case it has determined to keep its plans from the public eye, until they have fully developed through execution.

Early Reinforcements Expected.

When attention was directed to the statement in some of the newspaper dispatches that Otis was in a dilemma owing to the difficulty of finding troops to garrison the towns in the islands outside of Luzon that are being evacuated by the Spaniards, notably Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, and the capital of the Philippines, Manila, it was said by Adjutant General Corbin that it was not likely that serious trouble would be encountered on this score, because the Ninth Infantry, late posted near the coast at Baler, is being moved to the coast at least to ascertain what has become of the Spaniards and his party, and if they cannot be rescued, to carry out the original purpose of his mission, to clear away the Spanish garrison from the place.

Admiral Dewey Asked for News.

With a view of clearing up the terrible uncertainty regarding the fate of Lieut. Gilmore and his party of fourteen men on the cruiser Yorktown, if possible, Secretary Long sent a cable message to Admiral Dewey today, asking him for the latest particulars concerning their possible whereabouts. Nothing has been received from Admiral Dewey on this subject since his message of several days ago, briefly reciting their whereabouts in the river near the coast at Baler, where they had gone for the humane purpose of extending relief to the beleaguered Spaniards.

Now that the absence of specific information on that point, the authorities are confident that Admiral Dewey has sent word by Baler, that the party were rescued and the members of the party at all hazards.

So long as there is the slightest possibility that a single member of the party is alive and in need of assistance, it will be neglected that may lead to his relief.

The belief is strong that the gallant party has escaped death and that they all are either safe in the small Spanish garrison or in the hands of Filipinos, who are holding them for a large ransom.

KID LAVELLE BADLY HURT.

Prospect That Cavanaugh's Blow Will Prove Fatal.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 22.—Kid Lavelle of Chester, Pa., known as the "South American Cyclone," is believed to be dying at Homestead from the effects of a knockout blow delivered by John Cavanaugh of this city during a prize fight last night. Lavelle was knocked out in the twelfth round, and although three physicians have been working on him ever since, all their efforts to revive him have proved in vain. Col. Moseley, manager of Lavelle; James Mason, Cavanaugh's manager; Capt. Bennett, manager of the Greater Pittsburgh Club, and John Cavanaugh, the pugilist, were locked up pending the result of Lavelle's injuries.

NO GERMAN CRUISER FOR APIA.

Denial of a Rumor by the North German Gazette.

BERLIN, April 22.—The semi-official North German Gazette today denies the report sent out in a dispatch to a news agency in London yesterday saying the German protected cruiser Gefion had been ordered to proceed to the harbor of Apia, embarking an extra supply of ammunition at Kiau Chou, China, and that another cruiser was to follow her.

Eaves Bents Mahoney at Tennis.

LONDON, April 22.—In the lawn tennis championship game at the Queen's Club today W. V. Eaves, holder of the championship, beat H. S. Mahoney, the former champion.

SAYS HE WAS ILL TREATED

Herr Marquardt Complains of His Arrest at Samoa.

Declares Capt. Sturdee of H. M. S. Porpoise Grossly Insulted Him While Under Arrest.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Lokal Anzeiger today publishes two letters from Samoa, dated March 23. One of them is from its special correspondent of Apia, Herr von Wolffersdorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who, under Tamasese, was military instructor and later under Mataafa and the provisional government was justice of the peace until he resigned on the departure of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal government of Apia.

From Herr Marquardt's letter it appears that it was he, and not Herr Hufnagel, who was arrested by Captain Sturdee, commander of the British warship Porpoise, for bearing arms against the British sailors. He says he was taken on board the Porpoise, where, he claims, he was grossly insulted by Captain Sturdee, and that, after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transported to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to leave her.

Herr Marquardt asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Malietoa Tanu'u hosts, and that millions of other German property were likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the damages?

Herr von Wolffersdorff asserts that the British consul, Mr. Maxxie, and Captain Sturdee, who treated him under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense indignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise Herr von Wolffersdorff reports agree with the German official reports.

CAPT. COGHLEN TOO FRANK.

His Criticism of Germans at Manila Disapproved in Official Circles.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay today, and his visit led to the report that the attention of the State Department had been called to the remarks of Capt. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh, at a New York banquet last night, relating his personal observations of a rebuke and threat administered by Admiral Dewey to the German naval commanders at Manila. It was stated positively, however, that no protest or representation to the State Department was made. It is understood to be the view in German quarters that this is a matter in which the United States authorities should be free to take their own course.

At the same time it is known that Capt. Coghlan's remarks caused considerable displeasure in high diplomatic and naval quarters across the lake against Santa Cruz, which the department has persistently maintained to have been unjust, so that it may be that in this case it has determined to keep its plans from the public eye, until they have fully developed through execution.

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REED RULES WILL GO

New Methods Likely to Be Adopted by the House.

LESS POWER TO BE GIVEN THE SPEAKER

Various Candidates Conspicuous for Their Amiability.

FIRM, BUT NOT OFFENSIVE

It is likely that the Reed rules will go out of Congress with Reed. A change of the rules of the House was what the discontented among the representatives wanted more than a change in the speakership. It is probable that if Reed had decided to remain in Congress, there would have been a change in the rules. The force of the Reed rules, after all, was more in the man than in the rules. Another speaker with the same rules might not have been nearly as powerful. Under the system in vogue during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses—or it might be more properly said, since the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress—the committee on rules has directed legislation and the speaker has controlled the committee on rules. This committee has been essentially the speaker's committee.

Before it was known that Mr. Reed intended to retire from Congress, a scheme had already been devised to procure a reorganization of the committee on rules, whereby it should be selected by the House. This scheme was not carried out, but the committee, in the earlier Congresses, was not a member of this committee, but for a number of years he had been the chairman. Reed also the balance of power, there being four other members, two of each party. Under the present system the committee simply records the will of the speaker.

Whatever the rules of the next House may be it is not probable that the new speaker will dominate the representation, but his lips have a way of setting the tone. There is no other man of just his character in Congress.

Conspicuous for Amiability.

It is a circumstance worthy of remark that all the men seriously mentioned for the speakership to succeed Mr. Reed are conspicuous for their general amiability and good-fellowship. Mr. Reed never had those traits. Before he was elected speaker he had admirers, as he has always had since, but his lips have a way of setting the tone. There is no other man of just his character in Congress.

Firm but Not Offensive.

Mr. Sherman, who is being very prominently mentioned as a candidate at this time, has considerable positiveness of character and a great deal of power of resistance. His exterior, however, is soft and amiable. He is extremely popular in the House because he knows how to be bright, to hold to his own opinions and to be very persistent. Everything he has set his mind upon, without ever showing any irritability. He has a smiling, good-natured way about him, which is generally pleasing, but his eyes have a way of setting the tone. There is no other man of just his character in Congress.

Hopkins Generally Conciliatory.

Hopkins of Illinois has probably never antagonized any one in the House in a way to give offense, except Mr. Reed. He has opposed Reed moderately on several occasions, and once, when Reed was supporting President Cleveland's bond proposition, he antagonized him very determinedly and the following year a large majority of the republicans were in the fight. This was the only defeat recorded against Reed within his own party during his career as leader. Hopkins is a capable man, moderate in his character, he is adroit in exercising influence over his fellow members, never appearing to arrogate anything, when assuming a commanding attitude when and advises rather than directs. He is well informed on public affairs and generally knows what the common run of people are thinking. He is by nature neither a demagogue nor a politician, but a generally good fellow, whom people like and whose judgment is fairly reliable.

Henderson Holds the Affections.

Gen. Henderson is sentimentally amiable or sentimentally aggressive, as the circumstances control. Conspicuously a partisan, he holds the affection of his most active opponents and the admiration of his followers. He has no enemies in either party in the House, and he enjoys privileges of free expression of opinion that no other man in the House does. He can make a most savage attack upon an opponent, and five minutes afterward the man will have an arm about his neck. There is nothing malignant about his disposition, and he is courageous in his position, and he is generous. When he is in the House, he is aroused he has the courage to go against the popular side of a question, and he gives him credit for honest good feeling.

Grosvenor Enjoys a Fight.

Gen. Grosvenor enjoys a fight and is almost always in one, but he has a way of seldom getting angry, and if he angers his opponent he generally smooths him down afterward. He has an accommodating disposition and is ready for either a fight or a tea party. His purpose is always to be fair, and he generally succeeds, though his methods are sometimes irritating. He is always good natured when he is in the House, and he is a fighter. He is a fighter, and he is a fighter, and he is a fighter.

Personal Mention.

Mr. John C. Yost and his brother, Mr. Amos S. Yost, have been called to Portland, Ore., on account of the illness of their brother, Franklin P. Yost, formerly of this city.

Hamilton G. Howard, formerly of Detroit, Mich., has been admitted, upon motion of Mr. Jeremiah M. Wilson, to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Howard is a son of the late Senator Jacob M. Howard, a graduate of Williams College, and a member of the supreme court bars of Michigan and Illinois.

Mr. Wm. M. Terrell, for many years an examiner in the patent office, has resigned, and connected himself with a prominent firm in this city.

Mr. Hobart Continues to Gain.

Vice President Hobart is maintaining the improvement which began a week ago. He now sits up a great part of each day.

VIEW OF SAMOAN SITUATION

Commissioner Eliot Outlines Probable Course of the Commission.

Great Britain, He Says, Is Intent on Upholding the Treaty of Berlin.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Mr. Eliot, the newly appointed British Samoan commissioner, who is on his way to San Francisco, stopped over in this city for a few hours. During his stay here he was the guest of British Consul Wyndham.

Commissioner Eliot expected to meet the American commissioner, Mr. Tripp, here, but learned upon arrival that Mr. Tripp had preceded him twenty-four hours on the journey across the continent of America. The reason the American commissioner did not wait here for Mr. Eliot was that at the last moment he altered his route across the continent and went from Chicago to his home in North Dakota to spend a day with his family. Mr. Tripp will go to San Francisco over the Northern Pacific, via Portland, and make it a point to reach there by the time Commissioner Eliot arrives.

Discussing the Samoan situation, Commissioner Eliot said that the British government was much concerned with upholding the treaty of Berlin in all its terms, and that as a commissioner he would seek to inquire into the facts of the imbroglio in the light of the treaty.

It would be extremely awkward, Commissioner Eliot said, if not practically unworkable, to have an absolute veto on any point possessed by each power. The final agreement recognized the principle of unanimity in essential matters, but no one power could block proceedings by filibustering tactics.

Mr. Eliot deprecated the idea of prolonged trouble arising over a dispute concerning the Samoan situation. He said that he would be confident in the distant Pacific, and he would be able to find a system under which the three powers could work together.

WILL GO TO ST. PAUL.

Gen. Wade Likely to Command the Department of Dakota.

Adjutant General Corbin said today that to the best of his knowledge and belief Maj. Gen. Wade, president of the army board of war, would be selected to command the department of Dakota with headquarters at St. Paul, which was the command held by him at the time he was selected to preside over the deliberations of the board investigating the beef scandal. Inasmuch as there are only a few troops in that department at present it is not at all improbable that Gen. Wade will be given a more important assignment.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Unexpected Delay in the Negotiations for Modus Vivendi.

An unexpected delay has occurred in the negotiations toward an Alaskan boundary modus vivendi which makes the future of the modus quite problematical. Recent conferences on the subject have been far from encouraging. The principal difficulty arises from dealing with Ottawa as well as London, this dual negotiation causing great delay and complication. At the outbreak of the war the United States proposed a modus, with a temporary line along the coast. The British ambassador forwarded this to London and Ottawa. The Canadian officials have now proposed changes in the line, and after considerable delay the authorities in London approve the changes proposed by Canada. It is not stated what the respective lines are, but they are sufficiently apart to make it quite unlikely that any immediate agreement can be reached, even of a temporary nature, as to the boundary.

Naval Orders.

Commander J. F. Merri has been detached from duty at the Boston navy yard and ordered to Honolulu for duty in charge of the erection of buildings at the coaling station at Pearl Harbor.

Commander R. M. Berry has been ordered to the naval home, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Commander R. P. Rodgers, of the office of naval intelligence, Navy Department.

Ensign H. E. Smith, from the Washington navy yard to the New Orleans.

Chief Engineer W. C. Eaton, from the Amphitrite to the Kearsarge.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. S. Halstead, from the Raleigh to the Independence.

Lieut. S. M. Spritt to the Independence.

Naval Promotions Announced.

The promotion of the following named officers was announced at the Navy Department today: Rear Admiral B. F. Day, Commander J. H. Hawley, Pay Inspector M. J. Thompson, Lieut. Commander A. G. Willets, Lieut. C. A. B. King, Lieut. J. G. Ward and Captain W. C. Dawson, U. S. N.

Captain H. E. Nichols, Commander G. E. Lee and Lieut. Commanders C. J. Boush, G. H. Peters and N. Sargent.

Army Orders.

Lieut. Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 25th Infantry, has been relieved from duty as chief muster officer for the state of Kentucky, and ordered to Camp Meade, Pa., for duty connected with the muster out of service of volunteer regiments.

Lieut. P. F. Sliviter, 15th Infantry, has been ordered to recruiting duty at Syracuse, N. Y.

Ensign N. Patton, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty on the transport Buford, relieving Capt. H. E. Mitchell, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers.

Lieut. R. P. McMillan, recently promoted from the ranks, has been assigned to recruiting duty at Columbus barracks.

Will Remain in Porto Rico.

It was stated at the War Department today that the 11th Regiment of Infantry is to remain in Porto Rico. This means a change of plans, inasmuch as it had been previously arranged to bring that regiment to the United States, with a view to its possible transportation to the Philippines. The only other infantry regiment in Porto Rico is the 19th, and it is probably intended to bring that regiment home instead of the 11th. One thing settled is that the military strength in Porto Rico is to be reduced, there being more troops there than are needed, but the plan of reduction has not yet been finally determined upon.

Supreme Court Adjournment.

The United States Supreme Court will adjourn for the present term, May 22. The call of the docket for cases will be suspended on the 28th instant, leaving only one week for the argument of cases. On Monday, May 1, the court will meet for the announcement of opinions and the hearing of motions and then will take a two weeks' recess. The sessions of the 15th and 22d of May will be held for the promulgation of opinions only.

Payment on the New Maine.

The Navy Department has authorized the first payment to be made to the crew of the battle ship Maine, now building at Cramp's, the amount being \$26,163.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Story of Discovery of Treasonable Letters is Denied.

SECRETARY ALGER THE AUTHORITY

Petition for Commutation of Strathers' Death Sentence.

PRESIDENT'S COMING TRIP

Secretary Alger was at the White House this morning, talking with the President about army affairs. Secretary Alger says that there is no truth in a sensational story that the administration has discovered treasonable letters passing between this country and the Philippines, alleged to be the work of anti-annexationists. He added, further, that no such subject had ever been considered by the cabinet.

Senator Bacon, another of the President's visitors, said that there could be no truth in such a story.

Secretary Long's Statement.

Secretary Long in answer to a direct inquiry said that specifically and cogently the statement was erroneous that the cabinet had been charging any person or set of persons in the United States with treason. That was as far as he cared to make any statement.

Inquiry develops the fact that the probable buyers of the guns in some exchange of opinions among not only cabinet officers, but among the close friends of the administration, ever since the submission of the peace treaty to the Senate for its action, the general effect that the delays that were being interposed to speedy action upon the treaty were very harmful. It was said that great encouragement had been given to the President by the attitude of the opponents of the President's policy among American public men. But, after all, this was nothing more than a statement of fact. It was said that the Senate during the consideration of the treaty, and the charge was the basis of some bitter personal exchanges between the two bodies.

Since the conclusion of the peace negotiations and the exchange of ratifications there has also been some complaint on the part of the adherents of the President's policy, of the ill effect upon the public and the soldiers not actually at the front of the frequent publication of letters from disaffected persons, and the President has said that the expressions were rather in the nature of regrets than of complaints, but, as summed up by a cabinet officer, there has been no disposition to attach political blame to individuals, but rather to note radical differences of opinion.

Petitions for Strathers' Pardon.

The case of William Strathers, the condemned murderer, is now before President McKinley for action. The petition for pardon has been passed upon by Attorney General Olney, Judge Bradley and District Attorney Davis. It is said that all of these officials are adverse to the commutation of the sentence. Unless the President interferes, therefore, Strathers will be hanged at the date set. Petitions for the pardon are being sent to the White House.

The President's Philadelphia Trip.

President McKinley will be accompanied to Philadelphia on the 26th, to attend the unveiling of the Grant monument, by members of the cabinet and their families. It has been decided that the presidential party will go on board the cruiser Raleigh and honor the officers and sailors of that vessel with their presence. It is doubtful if any speeches will be made by the President. The program for the trip has not been made out, but the President now contemplates leaving early in the morning for Philadelphia, where he will remain until he returns on the night of the same day he goes away.

The Atlantic arrival have recently been made as to the coming western trip of the President. One is that the President continue his journey to the west from the time of his visit to Massachusetts to attend the commencement exercises of Mt. Holyoke College, which will take place June 21. It has also been proposed that the President go to New York, where he will attend the annual meeting of the Southern Railway and return by the northern.

Representative Payne a Caller.

Representative Payne of New York said today that if Speaker Reed is not in the next Congress he will certainly be a candidate for speaker. This will make two candidates from New York, Messrs. Sherman and Payne. Mr. Payne came to Washington today from Atlantic City, and called at the White House, accompanied by Representative McMillan of Michigan, to attend the conference in progress at Atlantic City. Messrs. Payne and Morris conferred with the President, who is a member of the committee. They said, however, that no agreement had been reached, and that nothing was to be expected as to the transactions at Atlantic City.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Departure of the North Atlantic Squadron From St. Pierre.

The North Atlantic squadron sailed today from St. Pierre northward.

The Abarenda, which has been taking on a cargo of material for the construction of the coaling station at Pago Pago, Samoa, dropped down from Norfolk today for Lambert's Point preparatory to beginning her long cruise.

The torpedo boat Manly has arrived at League Island. She is making her way by the inland passage to Annapolis.

The Dolphin has arrived at Charleston. The training ship St. Mary's has sailed from New York on a summer cruise.

MR. HOBART'S INTENTIONS.

No Determination Reached Regarding Candidacy for Renomination.

Upon the highest authority it can be stated that there is no truth in the report that Vice President Hobart has decided not to be a candidate for Vice President. Mr. Hobart has not reached any conclusion as to his course in that matter.

MR. BAIRD VERY LOW.

His Physicians Expect His Death Within Twenty-Four Hours.

Representative Baird was very low this afternoon. His friends are doubtful whether he can survive the night, as the marvelous endurance which he has manifested seems to be giving way. His physician says he does not see how he can last twenty-four hours.

Recruits Must Be Vaccinated.

By order of Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, all accepted recruits not already protected will be vaccinated before leaving a recruiting station for a rendezvous, regiment or post. This will apply also to recruits enlisted at military posts or camps. Vaccination will be supervised by the surgeon general of the army. The compensation for vaccination of a recruit by a civilian physician not in government service is fixed at 50 cents.

QUAY AND THE SENATE

Political Considerations May Result in Seating Him Next Winter.

No Iron-Bound Rule Governing the Case, but Recent Precedents Are Against Him.

The case of Mr. Quay continues to excite interest in political and official circles of Washington, the question being the likelihood of the Senate seating him upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania after the legislature had failed to elect a United States senator. As heretofore explained, the precedents of the Senate are opposed to seating a senator under such circumstances.

But the politicians are figuring on the possibility of the Senate overturning the precedents and taking in Mr. Quay. There is no law, nor yet an iron-bound rule against such action, and it is appreciated that personal influences may aid in the decision in this case. Each Senate is judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the ruling of a preceding session need not necessarily be binding upon a subsequent one.

Recent Precedents.

The recent precedents are so familiar that it is needless to more than refer to them. The cases of Mantle from Montana, Allen from Washington and Beckwith from Wyoming in 1883 and Corbett from Oregon in 1888, were decided against seating a senator appointed under circumstances similar to Mr. Quay's.

It must be remembered, however, that many republicans voted in those cases in favor of seating the governor's appointees, and some democrats voted that way also. The precedents were established by the aid of more democratic votes than republican. The action of the next Senate will be entirely different from the cases just cited. The republicans will be in the majority, and the democrats will be in the minority. There will be no substitution of the Senate, it is claimed, in the case of Mr. Quay, who voted in favor of seating then, and the new republican members of the Senate to follow them in a similar course at the next session.

Of the fifty-one straight republicans who will be in the next Senate only seven have records of voting against seating a recess appointee. Of the republican membership, eleven voted to seat Mantle, four democrats voted to seat Allen, and one democrat voted that way also, as well as four silver republicans. Proceeding upon the assumption that the old lines will be drawn again, Mr. Quay will be seated by the thirty-three republicans who have entered the Senate since the Mantle case was decided.

The Opposition.

Strenuous opposition will be made to an effort to admit him on the governor's certificate by those who have taken their stand on the constitutional question involved. They include some of the ablest men in the Senate and the other hand there are constitutional lawyers of admitted ability who will take the opposite side.

There is a lingering belief in some quarters that the case of Mr. Quay, in its final result, will be decided by